but the last atlenes blin and no more. Our hat the law allows him and no more. Our railroads get just what the freight comes to. When you get from them their weighing you can tell how much they are going to get. When the year begins you cannot tell that the sum will am unt to. The law fixes what they shall get per pound, and if we do no uppropriate enough we have to put enough in the deliciency bill to make it up and square the books. That is all there is of it. in he dediciency bill to make it up and square the books. That is all here is of it.

Now, if you will take this list and run it through you will find that the general appropriations made by the last congress have not been a cent more than what is necessary, when you take into account the increase in the necessities of the people. Way should you keep comparing one year with another? The only question to ask is, "Did you spend any more money than you ought to? Did you appropriate for the government a larger amount of money than it needs to run it in a decent way; for nobody wants our government to go biggling along. If you attempt to compare one year with another look at the difficulty it will get you into. In 1861 this government only spent about \$62,000,000, in 1862 it jumped up to \$450,000,000, in 1863 it rose to \$605,000,00, in 1864 to \$811,000,000, and in 1865 to \$1,218,000,000. Was that chargeable to the extravagance of these for reongresses? I have an idea that there is not a Democrat here who does not know what increased the appropriations in those years. We were compelled to expend that money in order to defray the expenses of a war that certainly the Republican party did not bring on the country. [Laughter and applause.] We aid carry it on though with considerable vigor. [Applause.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS. But we are told that there is terrible extravagance in public buildings. Now I want travagance in public buildings. Now I want to any to you that they did vote for see e al public buildings that I voted against, because I did not believe in building them, except where good business principles warranted them. We passed in the last congress 33 bills for public buildings in the United States. Twenty-three of these were for \$100,000 and upwards. Brooklyn, N. Y., got \$800,000. Detroit got the next largest sum, \$800,000. Louisville, Ky., received \$500,000; Columbus, O., \$250,000; Rochester, N. Y., \$300,000, and Denver, Col., \$300,000. Now, all admit that these large appropriations were all right, because they appropriations were all right, because they wer-voted for large cities where the gov-ernment needs the buildings. But what they complain of is these other ten. Five of them wer-voted for large cities where the government needs the buildings. But what they complain of is these other ten. Five of them got \$75,000 each and five of them \$50,000 each. I will say for the benefit of the members who voted for these small buildings—I did not vote for them—that in no one of them that I recollect was there a building voted for except where there was an United States court. And they claim that wherever there is a court, a revenue office and a postoffice all committees and that the negro voter should know there there was an United States court. And they claim that wherever there is a court, a revenue office and a postoffice all combined, without regard to the size of the place, there should be a public building. It may be interested to the state of the place when it gets large enough so that the government needs it in order to control its business, and can save rents enough so as to make it a fair business transaction as it does in these large cities, it does not in some of these small ones, but you will readily see that these appropriations are not open to the charge that has been a taked about, for there is no lob. In a public building. It is lowest bidder, construct an exact to the control its business, and can save rents is no lob. In a public building. It is lowest bidder, construct an exact to the control its appropriation and the same trouble that is often and a signal and the state of the control its business. The same trouble that is often met with of the same trouble that is often met with of the large cities which are possibilitied by the constitution of the control its would be, and \$100,000 was voted for it, where the town is too small for it, but there is no job in it. Here we have this same trouble that is often met with of the big swallowing up the little I met it when I attempted to get the free delivery in a single of the control into the same trouble that is often met with of the big swallowing up the little I met it when I attempted to get the free delivery in a single of the big swallowing up to the control its when a count, a far the proportion of the control its when a count, a far the proportion of the control its when a count is control its when a count is a count, a count is a count in the count of the count is count of the count o

establish a free de-livery in the smaller places where they were entitled to it. But what I say is there is a tendency in this country for the large cities to swallow up the small, for the large com-mercial centers to forget the interests of the smaller parts of the country and not do them perfect justice. smaller parts of the country and not do them perfect justice.

I was amused, and perhaps all of you saw the same thing, at Ben Butterworth's statement as to the river and harbor bill. He said the river and harbor bill in this country had come to be a great milch cow which for the last 60 years had been standing with her fore feet over on the west side of the Alleghany mountains, and that we fellows in the wey and south had been feeding the cow for 60 years, while those in the east had been milking her. [Laughter and applause.] He said all they proposed to do was to turn her around for awhile and let the other fellows do the feeding her while we did the milking. [Laughter and applause.] Now it has been so with all these public buildings and these improvements in this country. We want simply fair justice between all parts of the country, and the time is soon to come when we will be able to get it. The reason for this is that the center of population and wealth is moving westward all the while.

Why, they say that we are putling up these public buildings simply in order to get all the money out of the treasury. They say the Republican congress have taken all they can and that now they are simply waiting for the treasury to fill up again. It is true that we did take into consideration the fact that the countries of the countries of the consideration the fact that the countries of inp again. It is true that we did take into consideration the fact that the country was prosperous. Do not business mend to that generally! Is it not right that they should do it! Can we not improve our streams better when we have plenty of money to do it than when w have none? There might be years in which I would not vote for a river or harbor bill. I do not think I would have done in 1802, nor for a public building. I think there were other uses for the money. But now we can improve our country. Do not business man do it! Why take the depot of the Flint and Fere Marquette railroad here. They would not have built that depot away back in 1874 when they were tryin's so hard to get the momey to pay their coupons, would they! No, they could not have done it. Now they could not have done it. Now they could not have done it. Now they are warrants it, and like level-headed men they ort up a building not for to-day but for 160 or 200 years; one which does justice to the city and which shows the good business management of the men who run that corporation. (Applause, I tis not exity vagant; it is good, straight, common business management of the men who run that corporation. (Applause, I tis not can be also being turned out by a landlord. I have no sympathy with men who go about all the while complaining of this bill and of its appropriations where buildings are necessary. (Applause, I we did put one fittle building in Mississippi where the old American fing can float to-day without any place in the state can grain the state of Mississippi where the old American fing can float to-day without any place in the state of Mississippi where the old American fing can float to-day without any body's being mad about it. (Lauchter and american find as that. Their own men had counted in the state of Mississippi where the old American fing can float to-day without any body's being mad about it. (Lauchter and american find as that. Their own men had counted for the state of Mississippi where the old American fing can float to-day up again. It is true that we did take into consideration the fact that the country was prosperous. Do not business men do that generally? Is it not right that they should do it? Can we not improve our streams better when we have plenty of money to do it than when w have none? There might be years in which I would not be a fiver or harder bell to the constant of th

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cand float and have the people on it love and cherish it. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

I come now to the question of southern elections, and I will be brief, although there are some very interesting maneuvers that I want to talk to you about on that subject. We turned out of the present congress five men from southern states simply and solely on the ground that they were not elected; nothing else, except that the people who voted elected somebody else. That is the only ground. We supposed it was sufficient. THE CHALMERS FRAUD,

only ground. We supposed it was sufficient.

THE CHALMERS FRAUD.

I first call your attention to the Lynch va. Chalmers case in Mississippi. The inspectors of election in that district returned for Mr. Lynch 10,915 votes; for Mr. Chalmers 10,257 votes, giving Mr. Lynch an algority of 658! Mark you, that was the return made by Democrats who had control of the voting precincts in the state of Mississippi. When the state commissioners came to make their return they returnes for Mr. Lynch only 5,522 and 9,122 for Chalmers, electing Chalmers by 4,437 majority, whereas Mr. Lynch was actually elected by 658 majority. How did they do it! It will take but a moment to show you. I show you here samples of the two tickets. One has a little dash with an "o" in the center of it. Now these state officers threw out all those votes because they said that dash is a distinguishing mark. The state laws of Mississippi declare that there has not be any figure, mark or device on a ticket for the purpose of distinguishing it. That was intended to stop putting an eagle or such like device on a ticket. The law in a good many states is the sa ne way. The canvassers declared that that printer's dash constituted a distinguishing mark and they threw out over 4,000 votes on that accoust Then they got together a supreme court in Mississippi who were idiotic enough to hold that that is a distinguishing mark. The Republican members of congress were simply smart enough to hold that it is not. That is all there was of that case, yet with such a fram as that staring them in the face, almost every Democrat in congress. That is all there was of that case, yet with such a fram as that staring them in the face, almost every Democrat in congress voted to retain Mr. Chalmers in his seat.

voted to retain Mr. Chalmers in his seat.

THE ALA\*, AMA SWINDLA

But it is worse and worse as we go along.

In Alabama there was a Greenbacker named
Lowe who was elected. But before the election took place they issued a peculiar circular to the citizens of that district. The circular was this:

Make at once a complete list of the qualified
negro voters in your precinct, in which s' all be
set down: 1. The name and address of each
voter. 2. With whom he warks, and whether as
a hired hand or tenant. 3. What merchant or
other person advances for him.

It is deemed preferable that this census be
made by regularly appointed census takers or
committees and that the negro voter should know
that he is thus enrolled by the club.

As soon as these lists are completed each
chu will promptly forward a copy to the county
chairman to the end that all may be collated and
printed.

There are a number of negroes who will not

can portion of that congress declared that he was actually elected and although, as I stated on the floor of the house, he added to the sins of a democrat the folly of a Greenbacker, still everyone of us voted to give him his seat simply because he was elected. (Applause.) The Democratic party filibustered for eight days and then did not one of them vote, in order to sustain that kind of injunty.

that kind of iniquity. The Mackey-Dirible Case.

I now come to the Mackey-Dirible contest in the state of South Carolina. Now there were in the precinct at Hope engine house 1,218 votes cast. When they came to count the ballots they found in the box 2,289 votes. They also found that 1,683 of them were Democratic votes: that is there were the ballots they found in the box 2,289 votes. They also found that 1,683 of them were Democratic votes; that is, there were 465 more Democratic votes found in the ballot box than all the votes cast at that election. [Laughter and applause,] They kept a tally; the Republican ticket could be easily distinguished, and whenever a darkey came up to vote, or when a white man came they kept a tally and they found that there were cast that day 597 Republican votes and 617 Democratic votes. Yet when they opened the ballot-box there were 2,289 votes in it. You will notice that this Democratic coallot which I show you is a little tissue-paper affair. There are two Democratic tickets. In print they are precisely the same, but one of them is wider than the other. The way they got those in there was that they folded the wider ballot and put the smaller ticket. Then when the ticket was dropped in, instead of one there would be two and sometimes as high as seven that dropped out of the fold in the box. Now, by the law of South Carolina in cases of this kind where there is an excess in the number of ballots, they blindfold a man who draws out tickets until they get the number down so it will correspond with the poll list. Then they count the votes, and everything is fair and square, don't you see. How was it in

anyone running for office except member of congress. Every one of those that was left in a box simply counted one for the Democratic member of congress and counted nothing for anything else.

What does all this mean. It means simply this, that there is a determined effort down there to disfranchise the colored people of the south. First they tried to do it by bludgeons, shot guns, and ku-klux clans. Failing in that, and getting too many of them into the penitentiary they adopted this trick of tissue ballots and false returns, and now in order to get the thing sure they have struck another plan.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GERBYMANDER.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDER. Here is a map which I will show you and which they were so mad about when I exhibited it to them at Washington on the floor of the house.

Mr. Horr here showed a large map of the congressional districts in South Carolina, a copy of which is printed in connection with this speech. Mr. Horr pointed out the peculiarities of the noted seventh district, which is shown on the map referred to. Continuing, he said:

Continuing, he said:

Did anybody ever see such a picture as that for a congressional district. It would take a crooked man, would it not, to represent such a district as that. Look at this seventh district [Laughter.] Here into these little grooves and nooks and corners they have put the towns comprising as nearly as possible every negro in the district. They formed a district of 187,000 people that had a majority of 25,000 negro voters in it. In that way they could get rid of the negroes instead of giving them a chance to try and carry the other districts. They simply carry out this diabolical plan of preventing the negroes of the south from having any voice in the affairs of this nation. That is what we protested against and I told them that I would exhibit that map as a stump speech throughout the north wherever I went. [Applause.] I am now keeping my pledge.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

THE MORMON QUESTION. Let us now pass to another question.
They claimed that they were with
us on the question of Mormonism.
The Republican party said that institution must be wiped out. We had
a bill drawn by Senator Edmunds of Vermont and 47 Democrats voted against it and not a single Republican opposed it. When we came to consider the question of admit-ting Mr. Cannon to a seat, that man, who ting air. Cannon to a seat, that man, who over his own signature stated that he was the husband of four wives, that he lived with them and raised children by each of them, when he came stating that he would violate the laws of the United that he would violate the laws of the United States by thus living, and stated to us in so many words that he intended to continue to so violate thein, when we came to unseat-ing him the Republicans had to do it, for almost every Democrat in the house voted to sustain him.

sustain him.

THE CHINESE BILL.

But, fellow citizens, I did want to speak to you on the Chinese question. I have only a word to say. Some of my friends think I was in error in voting for that hill. Now I am going to admit right off that that bill violates all my Fourth of July orations that I have ever made from my boyhood up. It is right in the face of the American eagle. It is contrary, in some respects, to doctrines that I have always supposed to be sound, but I will tell you in a word why I did it. It is because the Chinese do not come under the head of regular immigrants. First I found that the good people on the Pacific slope do not want the Chinese there. There is no exception. All classes, all parties petitioned us to stop the ingress of the Chinese into that cuntry. But the thing that weighed with me more than all was this, out of the whole 90,000 in this country there are hardly 10 who bring their wives with them and raise a family. They do not believe that we want them as citizens, I do not believe that twe want them as citizens, I do not believe that they benefit the civilization of the United States that is growing up with the race that we represent, and I do not believe that the Chinamen would help us any, for they come here simply for the purpose of living on nothing, accumulating a little money and then sliding out to China with it. Not one of them makes a home, not one of them helps build up the country except by his labor. Now, I believe the homes of this country are its salvation. [Applauss.] I believe that any set of men who do not come to stay with us and become a part of the community in which they live will be of no benefit to the institutions of this country, consequently I voted for the Chinese bill.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Our Democratic friends also in every pos-

Our Democratic friends also in every possible manner, with the exception of a few of them, opposed our national banking system. We finally passed the bill through the gigantic efforts of our old Michigan man, Mr. Crapo of Massachusetts, whereby we extended the charters of those institutions. We did it because we believed that they were the best money institutions that this or any other country ever had, and I believe the Republican party of this country intend to stand by them in the future. [Applause.]

No banks are more popular with the people and no moneyd institutions in this country ever had a firmer hold on the business men. They are going to stay with us because they are needed and because they more the wants of our entire people. THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

of our entire people. A DEED OF JUSTICE TO SOLDIERS,

There is one little bill that was passed that

There is call your attention to. That was There is one little bill that was passed that I want to call your attention to. That was a good measure to pass, it seems to me. We have scattered all over this country a few soldiers who, at least some of them, served through the entire war. When the war closed they undertook to send these boys out on the prairies to fight the Indians. Many of them felt that they had served their country well and that they did not deserve treatment of this kind. They thought their enlistment ended with the war, and the war had ended. They protested against being sent away into further service after four years of service. They claimed that they had fought until the close of the war, and they thought they claimed that they had fought until the close of the war, and they thought they ought not to be compelled to stay longer. But they undertook to send them away, and these poor fellows who had been away from home for four years, hundreds, and I believe perhaps over a thousand of them in the whole United States, lit out for home. They were marked as deserters, and none of them up to this day have ever been able to get their back pay or bounty, or anything of that kind. Many of them had served faithfully and well at the front. Many of them ary with them to-day rebel bullets. We passed a bill at the very last stages of congress which wiped out the word "deserter" from the ist, allowing these boys to again stand up in the glory of their manhood as American soldiers. [Prolonged applause.] Some of us thought that while we were parstand up in the glory of their manhood as American soldiers. [Prolonged applause.] Some of us thought that while we were pardoning rebels and permitting our congress to be filled up with men who tried to destroy this nation, it was no more than right that those boys who had fought those long years for the old flag should be forgiven the little matter of trying to get home to their wives and children, even a little before they got their discharge papers. [Applause.] THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

But, fellow citizens; there was one other bill which we tried to pass. It passed the house, but never got through the senate. That was the bill for the reduction of taxation. The Republican members of the house and a few Democrats joined with them and voted to take the tax off from matches, to take the tax off bank checks and bank deposits, to take it off from everything that in any way crippled the business or the industries of our people. That bill went over to the senate and failed to become a law. We do not need this tax any longer. Our national banks now get only 3 per cent. on their bonds, and I say to you, fellow citizens, that bill was just. What defeated it? Simply the Democrats of the senate who loaded it down with their free trade notions. One of the last things that was done in the senate was the attempt of Mr. Vest of Missouri to put sait on the free list in a "rider" on that bill. If there is snything

the free list. They tried to put copper on that list. They tried to put everything on the list until finally we were compelled to adjourn. Although the Republicans, or a majority of them, voted against adjournment, we were compelled to adjourn without passing the bill. The bill ought to have been passed. It was a wise measure, but its temporary failure will not be very onerous to the people, and they will not feel it in any sensa.

These questions of national importance are constantly rising in one's congressional labors, and many of them can only be mastered by severe study. Take for example the question of our commerce upon the high seas. Before the war we were growing to be one of the great carrying nations of the globe. Of course the robellion drove our vessels from the high seas, and since then we have never recovered our maritime power. Do you know that we paid last year to foreign bottoms over one hundred million of dollars for carrying our own exports abroad? We all know this ought not to be, but how to prevent it is no easy matter to solve. A nation such as ours should build, man and navigate ships enough to carry her own productions. We should permit no such drain upon our resources as follows our absence from the high seas of the world. Our committee gave the question much examination, but I am not yet clear as what our remedy is. We finally reported a resolution to the house, which appointed a special committee to sit during the recess to examine this question. How much they will be able to accomplish is not certain. Of one thing I am, however, quite sure, that at no very distant day in the future this question must be met and solved. This great nation of ours is not going to sit idly by and take little or no part in the great carrying trade of the world. Our ships must again be recognized as the best constructed vessels of the world, their sails must again whiten the waters of all the oceans and seas on the face of the earth, and our flag must be seen and respected once more in each and every part of the! Ecivilized nations. Any man who in the future shall grapple this great question and master it will earn and receive the thanks of our nation and be entitled to the gratitude of generations yet unborn.

THE ISTUMES CANAL

The isthmus canal across the isthmus of Panama. At no great distance in the future that important international highway will be built. The vast commerce between the eastern and western hemispheres will never consent to go around Cape Horn, nor yet to be stopped by the narrow strip of land connecting North and South America. The success of the Suez canal makes this other enterprise an absolute certainty in the near future. And the question is what shall be the relation of our government to that great enterprise? The question is one not entirely free from difficulties, still I have investigated it so far that I am satisfied that such a great work should not be under the control of any nation of the old world. The new world should not only build but should own and control it, and in the new world what nation is there capable of inaugurating and completing it? What nation is there able to protect and manage such a gigantic work except our own government of the United States? Her statesmen should be able to investigate and master this vast subject, and our people should see to it that no foreign power gets control of this immense commercial channel which is destined to figure with such importance in the future commerce of the world.

THE POSTOFFICE FIGHTS.

THE POSTOFFICE FIGHTS.

A few moments more, gentlemen, and I will finish. I did want to talk just one moment on a question which differs from those which have been talked about. I have been talking about questions which seemed to affect our national prosperity, and our national existence. Now I want to talk just for a moment on the question of the appointment of postmasters and the other questions in reference to post-offices. It is an interesting theme to congressmen. Have you any idea just what a congressman can do in reference to a post-office light? Let me tell you briefly how the thing usually runs. The first thing you know a petition about a yard long comes to you stating that Mr. So-and-so ought to be postmaster in a certain city. You look it over and you see there is a large number of names that you recognize as being first-rate fellows, the very men turn out and work at the polls and are "good boys." You say to yourself. "Well, that must be pretty well lixed. I don't think I'll have much trouble with that case."

The next day or so you will very likely get

another petition about five feet long, teiling you that the first man is not fit for the place; or that they don't want to say anything against him, but that the party will go to ruin if that man is put in, and they know another man that just exactly fills the bill. You look that list know another man that just exactly fills the bill. You look that list over, and you say to yourself: "Till be hanged if I know just what to do." The petitions are both good lists and while you are in a sweat to know what to do about it there comes in upon you a petition about a foot long signed by learned and judicious men, who tell you that there is a middle man that ought really to be put in and so harmonize everything. What can a man do! You work over it. You have no interest in it—you have nothing at stake—but you seek to do what is best and to get a good postmaster for the people there. You would rather he would be a good Republican—you would rather he would be a tip-top Republican, of course, You feel better about such a man because you know that where a man comes up to the test in a political point of view he is more apt to be a good man in other respects. You feel that way about it.

in a political point of view he is more apt to be a good man in other respects. You feel that way about it.

Finally you make up your mind that you have got to do one of three things, and you think, "On the whole, I will appoint, say A. B." Then the telegrams begin to come in. "The whole Republican party of this city and country will be ruined if you appoint A. B." Somehow A. B." Friends find out what has been done, and you get 40 more telegrams saying: "If A. B. isn't appointed, you will ruin everything." Now, here you have a divided set of men quarrelling among themselves, and what are you going to do about it! The best you can do, perhaps, is to guess at it and let it go. There is only one trouble connected with this whose business. You do what you imagine you ought to—what you think is best—and there is trouble with the other fellows who do not get the appoint ment.

think is best—and there is trouble with the other fellows who do not get the appoint ment.

Now, I have appointed, or recommended for appointment, over 100 postmasters, and I say to you, in looking over the list, I have not had a bit of trouble with any fellow that I have put in. [Laughter and applause.] Every last one of them is satisfied. Every last one of them is satisfied. Every last one of them says in You are a statesman. [Laughter.] You have hit the nail on the head. You have done just what this community desires and needs." But somehow there is a muttering on the part of the other men who did not get the appointment. All the trouble about this is that nobody has discovered any possible way to give four men one office and have them all occupy the same relation towards it. It cannot be done.

What, I ask of the Republicans of this district, is this: That you should not call for impossibilities on the part of the man who has, by the rules of the department, to decide these questions. I never yet had a cent's interest in any way in the appointment of any officers in my district, not a farthing. I never yet made an appointment when I did not try to do what I thought was best for the service, and best for the Republican party. [Applause.] And if I fail I say it is cruel to find fault and stir up bickerings because a man in the exercise of his judgment cannot be always infailible. [Applause.]

THE PARTY OF OBSTRUCTION. But, fellow-citizens, my main objection to the Democratic party is that it is now, and has been for over 20 years past, simply a party of negationists, of obstructionists, its whole stock in trade for over 20 years has been to find fault, to grumble, to

nation. It was opposed to issuing greenbacks, but proposed no other way to meet the pressing needs of the government. It was opposed to the enlistment of colored soldiers, opposed to the enlistment of our depleted regiments. It was opposed to reconstruction, to giving the ballot to the colored man, the only loyal men of the south, but had no well defined plan for restoring the seceded states to their proper relations to the general government. Democrats opposed the issue of bonds payable in coin, but devised no method of funding our enormous war debt. When we were utterly unable to redeem the greenbacks they opposed all delay in their redemption, and the moment we were able to redeem them then they opposed with all their might the fixing of any time for such redemption. They have opposed in the past and now oppose the national banking system, but give us nothing to take its place, no safer or better institution for doing the business of the country. They oppose the railroads of the country without being able to intelligently regulate them. They oppose all combinations of capital for the development of our country without understanding the mutual relations that naturally exist between capital and labor. They oppose our present system of tariff, our protection to home industries, without being able during six years of power to give us anything better. They oppose the tax on whisky and tobacco simply as being a tax on Democratic commodities. [Laugiter and applause.] They oppose the appearance of national officers at the polls for fear that such officers will secure a fair ballot and an honest count. They claim to be down on Mormonism, but oppose all methods for crippling and destroying that institution. Thus I might go on for a long time, but these are instances enough to illustrate my point, and to show what I mean when I say the Democratic party is simply a party of negation, it expends all its energies in attempting to tear down, and has no strength, no enthusiasm for building up.

On the contrary the Republica

with soldiers' graves, new-made graves, that it might give freedom to a race. [Applause.] It found our country without credit with soldiers graves, new-made graves, that it might give freedom to a race, [Applause.] It found our country without credit in the money centers of the world, and to-day we can borrow untold millions at 2 and 3 per cent. [Applause.] It has fostered our industries until the prosperity and wealth of our people are perfectly fabulous. It believes in a sound currency, in a free ballot and a fair count, in a fair and honest adjustment between capital and labor, in the abolition of Mormonism, or rather in its total destruction, both in root and branch, in the proper improvement of our rivers and harbors, in the education of the masses in temperance and good morals throughout our entire land. [Applause.]

When you once see the two pictures why wonder that old men still seek shelter under the ample folds of our banner, that middle aged men gird on their armor at the approach of an impending contest and that young men everywhere flock to our standard. [Prolonged applause.]

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, let me express the hope that the coming campaign may differ from those we have had in the past, at least in one respect, let us hope that all parties may refrain from personal abuse and unseemly exhibitions of malice and bate. A man's public conduct and private life while he is in the service of the people are proper subjects of investigation and criticism. To my record for the past four years I invite the closest scrutiny. Errors may have been committed, but you will find they were errors in judgment, not in intent. My constant aim has been to so conduct myself as to never in any manner lower the standard of political morals which is so universally recognized by the best citizens of Michigan. [Applause.]

MICHIGAN AND HER INTERESTS.

If you will reflect for a single moment

4,172,000,000 feet of lumber, and the value of her forest products was over \$52,000,000, near-ly twice the value of her wheat crop. We manufactured and sold over one-third of all the salt made in the entire states, making in 1880 12,500,000 bushels, and we shall this year reach over 15,000,000 bushels. In cop-per we lead all the states combined. Indeed, of the 50,000,000 pounds made in 1880 we fur-visible 45,000,000 require. In free ore we are of the 50,000,000 pounds made in 1880 we fur-mished 45,000,000 pounds. In iron ore we are among the first. In addition to all these look at our cats and corn and barley and rye and potatoes, our fruit, and more than all our grass crop, from which comes our hay. Look at our cattle and sheep, our horses and hogs. To these add all our varied manufacturing industries, our car shops, our furnaces and foundries, our makers of knit and woolen goods, our machine shops and furniture works, our man-ufacturers of paper and our flouring mills and workers in woolen ware, and one is uracturers of paper and our houring milis and workers in wooden ware, and one is compelled to ask where else will you find such varied industries, such a multiplicity of material interests! Applause.] Then again you must not forget the fact that we have more water coast than any state in the Union, more excellent harbors, more bordering lakes. But this exhibit of our material wealth and greatness is no more striking wealth and greatness is no more striking than is the statement of our intellectual and moral standing as a state. In the number of her newspapers Michigan ranks the fifth state in the Union. In the ranks the fifth state in the Union. In the value of her school houses, according to population, she leads the list. Of her people who cannot read and write her percentage is among the very smallest; indeed so marked is this that I never yet saw a boy or girl who was born in our state, and who had reached the age of fifteen who could not read. Our common school system is as good as any in the world. Our high schools may well be the pride of our state. Our university has no superior schools may well be the pride of our state. Our university has no superior on the continent. Our institutions for educating the deaf and dumb and the blind, for reciaiming and benefiting the wayward youth of our state, are models of their kind. School houses and churches are everywhere evidences of the intellectual and moral culture of our people. In view of all these facts Michigan has a right to demand of her representatives a high standard of morals and a high order of statesmanship. [Applause,] A man who aspires to represent such a state and such a people has no time for personal generals and personal animosities. So varied and complex are the interests of Michigan that any man who will well represent her business people and her intellectual and moral ideas cannot fail to represent well the best interests of the entire nation.

No man can properly till a seat in the American congress who confines himself to simply looking after the interests of his own district. They should of course be carefully attended to, but over and above these local matters will always arise great questions that conduce to the welfare of his entire

attended to, but over and above these local matters will always arise great questions that conduce to the welfare of his entire state, and stilligreater and weightier questions that have a direct relation to the happiness and welfare of the entire nation.

To a careful consideration of such questions we are invited in the coming campaign, and if we win in this contest, and win we most surely shall, let us rely for our strength upon the correctness of our principles and the justness of our cause. A victory won in that way will be valuable, while one gained by any questionable methods will be worse than worthless.

CONCLUSION. Daniel Webster once prided himself upon the fact that if he had little of that power

then, to close this lengthy talk by assuring you that, no matter what course my opponents may pursue, I shall by no possibility be drawn into a a course of retaliation or recrimination. My highest aim shall be in conducting the campaign to never in any manner violate those rules of propriety which ever characterize a true gentleman, and if elected to so perform the duties of the high trust to which you have called me, that hereafter none of you will have just cause to regret the choice you have this day made. [Prolonged applause.] to close this lengthy talk

## THE 47th CONGRESS.

A Review of the Work Done at its First

The Hon, Edward McPherson, clerk of the house of representatives in seven congress has written the following review of the work of congress:

of congress:

The state of the parties at the opening of the 47th congress betokened a fruitless session. Republicans had barely a majority in the house. They had not a majority in the senate. A very large proportion of the membership of the house were serving their first term, and by a singular coincide of the trained leaders of the present majority had been transferred to the senate, which responded uncertainly to any call of leadership. A tragic change of executive administration had wrought a revolution in it and in the cabinet, and had devolved unexpected duties upon gentlemen suddenly called from pursuits of private life. As a result political affairs were in December last in a state of confusion, and it is not surprising that it was several months before the last in a state of confusion, and it is not surprising that it was several months before the machinery of legislation was brought into motion. It would have been surprising had the fact been otherwise. Congress sat eight months, a term of unusual length, but it devoted itself with extreme diligence to public duty. Its sessions were constant, its committee work was judicious and thorough, its debates intelligent and able, and I think it can be truly said of it that it has perfected more important measures of legislation than any congress which has met in the last 10 years.

any congress which has met in the last 10 years.

Comparing it with its immediate predecessor, the 46th congress, the contrast is striking. The sole contribution of the 46th congress to political legislation was a clause forbidding "the use of any portion of the army of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polis at any election held in any state." Of legislation touching the varied interests of the country, it was barren. It essayed to establish a commission to d just tariff duties, but failed in the undertaking. It maintained all internal taxes, contenting itself with petty provisions on distilled spirits and tobacco. Its funding legislation, by its own confession imperfect, alarmed the country and was defeated by a presidential veto. It ignored the dangers which surround the question of the electoral count, and made no contribution whatever to their removal. It toved with the silver and a few other questions, but mastered none, and it howed no capacity for government except of that obstructive kind which had for illustration a public service so meanly provided that the courts were closed for want of appropriations and the public buildings were lighted by private subscriptions.

The 47th congress, upon the other hand.

The 47th congress, upon the other hand,

states Her statesmen should be able to investigate and master this vast subject, and
our people should see to it that no foreign
power gets control of this immense commercal channel which is destined to figure with
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and the proper strong power gets control of the special control of the proper strong power gets and the concurrence of the world.

A few moments more, gentlemen, and the proper strong power gets control of the proper strong the proper strong the proper strong power gets control of the proper strong the proper strong power gets and the concurrence of the while in the proper strong power gets and the concurrence of the while in the power grown and the proper strong power gets and the concurrence of an overwhelming majority of both houses, and is in the service of the concurrence of an overwhelming majority of both houses, and is in the struggle of the concurrence of an overwhelming majority of both houses, and is in the struggle of the struggle of the concurrence of an overwhelming majority of both houses, and is in the struggle of the st er is it to be denied that the 47th congress is
the first body which has had the courage and
the intelligence to assail it. The crowning
achievement of this congress, however, has
been the plassage of the bill to extend the
national banking system for a period of 20
years. The 37th congress, in the darkest
hours of the rebellion, established the system with the double purpose of strengthening the government by compelling the banks
to subscribe for its bonds, which then sadly
needed purchasers, and of protecting the
people by securing to them a paper circulation of equal value everywhere and of absolute value as the securities of the nation.
The 47th congress has had the honor of placing this question beyond the domain of political resentments and ambitions. Besides is
has, as far as possible, given a gharanty
to the business of the country against the
dangers of undue contraction or inflation, by
continuing a sound yet flexible system of
currency which unites in perfect harmony
the essentials of safety and sufficiency. Besides these great measures, any one of which
would entitle the congress to distinction, the
bodies whose first session has recently
closed, have placed on the statute book an
act which provides for the distribution of the
remainder of the Geneva award, a subject
which has perplexed their predecessors;
have established the apportionment of representatives for the mext decade, an unfinished
work inherited from their immediate predecessors; have placed in the way of adjustment at the next session the long dispute
connected with the count of the electoral
vote, and have created a special commission
to examine into and report to the next session upon a revision of the tariff system, a
proposition which commended itself to the
majority of the senate in the 46th congress,
but which was smoothered in the house, Ali
these measures of high utility attest at
once the judgment and patriotism of
the congress and vindicate the popular verdict winch was smoothered in the house, which t